l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

many of the Eaſtern conquerors, as the *Lopari*, *Oſtiaks*, and *Samojeds* were driven to the extremities of the North by the encroachments of other *European* nations. If *Kamtſchatka* had not been inhabited before the *Tunguſi* had got a ſettlement, it is probable they would have fixed here, as being ſafer from the dangers of any ſudden attacks of their enemies.

Thus it appears likely, that the *Kamtſchadales* lived formerly in *Mungalia* beyond the river *Amur*, and made one people with the *Mungals*, which is farther confirmed by the following obſervations, ſuch as the *Kamtſchadales* having ſeveral words common to the *Mungal Chineſe* language, as their terminations in *ong*, *ing*, *oang*, *chin*, *cha*, *ching*, *kſi*, *kſung*; it would be ſtill a greater proof if we could ſhow ſeveral words and ſentences the ſame in both languages: but not to inſiſt only upon the language, the *Kamtſchadales* and *Mungals* are both of a ſmall ſtature, are ſwarthy, have black hair, a broad face, a ſharp noſe, with the eyes falling in, eyebrows ſmall and thin, a hanging belly, ſlender legs and arms; they are both remarkable for cowardice, boaſting, and ſlaviſhneſs to people who uſe them hard, and for their obſtinacy and contempt of thoſe who treat them with gentleneſs.

CHAP. III.

Of the ANCIENT STATE *of the Natives of* Kamtſchatka.

BEFORE the *Ruſſian* conqueſt they lived in perfect freedom, having no chief, being ſubject to no law, nor paying any taxes; the old men, or thoſe who were remarkable for their bravery, bearing the principal authority in their villages, though none had any right to command or inflict puniſhment.

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

726 762 may not dye unrevenged: this they call making a bed for themſelves. In the year 1740, a girl was brought from *Utkolok* whom the rebels in their hurry neglected to kill; the reſt were all murthered, and the rebels threw themſelves from the hill, upon which they were fortified, into the ſea.

669 726 175 R. 177 .72 From the time that *Kamtſchatſka* was ſubdued, there have been only two rebellions which could be properly called ſo. The firſt happened in the year 1710, in *Bolſcheretſkoi Oſtrog*; and the other in the year 1713 upon the river *Awatſcha*. Both of them were, however, unfortunate for the authors. In the firſt, great numbers beſieged the *Bolcheretſkoi* fort, in which were only 70 Coſſacks, 35 of whom making a ſally put them all to flight, and in endeavouring to reach their boats which brought them thither, in the hurry ſuch numbers were drowned that the river was almoſt choaked up by their dead bodies. The rebels upon the *Awatſcha* thought themſelves ſo ſure of deſtroying the *Ruſſians* that they brought thongs to bind them; however the rebels were either all killed or taken priſoners.

411 Their arms are bows and arrows, ſpears, and a coat of mail: their quivers are made of the wood of the larch-tree, glued round with birch-bark; their bow-ſtrings of the blood veſſels of the whale; and their arrows are commonly about four feet long, pointed with flint ſtones, or bone; and though they are but indifferent, yet they are very dangerous, being all poiſoned, ſo that a perſon wounded by them generally dies in twenty-four hours, unleſs the poiſon be ſucked out, which is the only remedy known. Their ſpears are likewiſe pointed with flint or bone; and their coats of mail are made of mats, or of the skins of ſeals and ſea horſes, which they cut out into thongs, and plait together. They put them on upon the left ſide, and tie them with thongs upon the right; behind is fixed a high board to defend their head, and another before to guard the breaſt.

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1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

R 177 .17

In the ſummer of the year 1729, a *Japaneſe* veſſel was wrecked upon the coaſt of *Kamtſchatka*: there were ſeventeen men on board, all of whom, except two, were murdered by Lieutenant *Stimicof*, who happened to be there at that time. The two ſurvivors were ſent to *Peterſbourg*, where they had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the murderer of their countrymen publickly executed. In 1730 *John Novogorodof*, and in 1731 *Meyer Shedfordin*, were tax-gatherers in *Kamtſchatka*. We only mention them as being the occaſion of the great rebellion, which we are now to deſcribe.

CHAP. IV.

175 664 R 177 .17

Of the REBELLION *of* Kamtſchatka, *the Burning of the Lower Fort, the Subjection of the Rebels, and their Puniſhment.*

THE natives had reſolved for a great while to deſtroy all the *Ruſſians* who were in *Kamtſchatka*; but ſince the diſcovery of the paſſage over the *Penſchinſka* ſea, and the arrival of veſſels with new people, it appeared to them too dangerous: but when Captain *Bering* with his fleet ſailed on the expedition of *Kamtſchatka*, and moſt of the Coſſacks who were ſettled in *Kamtſchatka* were ordered to join Captain *Paulutskoy* at *Anadir*, to ſuppreſs the rebellious *Tchukotskoi*, very few Coſſacks were left in *Kamtſchatka*. This the natives looked upon to be the wiſhed-for opportunity; and during the whole winter the *Niſhnaſhaltalski*, *Klutcheſski*, and *Yalofski Kamtſchadales*, under pretence of viſiting one another, travelled through all *Kamtſchatka*, and inſtigated the other inhabitants to join in their deſigns, under

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

175 Lc.1 K 177 .17

under pain of being intirely deſtroyed. By theſe means all *Kamtſchatka* entered into a ſtate of open rebellion; and hearing that *Sheſticof* was killed by the *Tchukotſkoi*, they reported that theſe people were marching againſt *Kamtſchatka*, with a view either to have a pretence for collecting themſelves together, or that the *Ruſſian* Coſſacks, out of fear of theſe people, might deſire the *Kamtſchadales* to guard them. Their meaſures were ſo well concerted, that it was a ſingular inſtance of Providence that any of the *Ruſſians* were preſerved; for if they had once been driven intirely out of the country, it would have been difficult for them to have re-eſtabliſhed themſelves. The counſels of the *Kamtſchadales* were far from being ſuch as one would expect from ſavages; they endeavoured to prevent any correſpondence with *Anadirſk*, and kept a ſtrong guard upon the ſea-coaſts, where they might ſeize upon any of the *Ruſſians* that arrived. The chief authors of this rebellion were one *Yalofski Toyon*, or chieftain called *Fetka Harchin*, who had frequently ſerved the *Ruſſians* as an interpreter, and a chieftain of the *Klutchefski*, called *Chugotche*.

While this conſpiracy was in agitation, the commiſſary *Skacurdin* was on his departure from *Kamtſchatka*, with a conſiderable party to guard the tribute. They had ſailed from the mouth of the river *Kamtſchatka* towards *Anadir*, but ſoon after contrary winds obliged them to return. The *Kamtſchadales*, informed of their departure, and ready for the revolt, gathered together, and ſailing up the river *Kamtſchatka* killed every *Ruſſian* Coſſack they could find, burned their ſummer huts, and carried off their wives and children into ſlavery. Their chief ſtrength was directed againſt the fort; where arriving in the night, they ſet fire to the prieſt's houſe, concluding that the fire would bring out all the inhabitants. In this they ſucceeded too well, murdering almoſt every perſon, without ſparing either ſex or age. They burned all the houſes, except the fortifications and church, where the goods both of the pub-

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

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lick and private people were kept. Thoſe who eſcaped this maſſacre fled to the mouth of the river, and carried the news to their countrymen, who had not yet left the coaſt. When the *Klutchefski* chief, *Chugotche*, heard of the taking the lower *Kamtſchatka* fort he marched thither, killing or taking priſoners all the *Ruſſians* he met with; and joining *Harchin*, he informed him that the *Ruſſian* veſſels were yet upon the coaſt, for which reaſon he judged it proper to ſtrengthen themſelves in the fort; and ſending accounts of their ſucceſs to all their countrymen, ordered them to join him. The next day they divided all the plunder, and dreſſed themſelves in the *Ruſſian* habits; and ſome of them, putting on the prieſt's robes, celebrated their own religious ceremonies and conjurations. *Harchin* ordered a new-baptiſed *Kamtſchadale*, who had learned to read *Ruſs*, to ſay maſs in the *Ruſſian* manner, and dreſſed in the prieſt's robes; for which he made him a preſent of 30 red fox-ſkins.

The 3d day after the taking of the fort arrived a *Ruſſian* ſkipper, *Yacob Hens*, with 60 Coſſacks, who was ſent with a deſign to recover the fort from the rebels. He endeavoured by all methods to perſuade them to return to their duty, aſſuring them of a general pardon; but they would not give ear to him: nay, *Harchin*, their chief, told him that he had no buſineſs there, and that he was commiſſary of *Kamtſchatka*, and would himſelf gather the taxes, ſo that they did not want any Coſſacks among them. Upon which *Hens* ſent to his veſſels for ſome cannon, and began on the 26th of *July* to fire upon the fort, where he made a very large breach, which cauſed great confuſion amongſt the beſieged, and gave an opportunity for the women that were priſoners to eſcape. *Harchin*, finding it impoſſible to defend the fort, made his eſcape diſguiſed in women's cloaths; and although he

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l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

was purſued by ſeveral, yet he made ſuch expedition that they could not overtake him. After this 30 of the beſieged who remained ſurrendered themſelves; but a *Klutchefski* chieftain, *Chugotche*, with a few people that joined him, held out to the laſt man. During their defence the powder magazine was ſet on fire, which reduced the fort and all the riches in it to aſhes. In this ſiege the Coſſacks had four men killed, and a great many wounded. How many of the *Kamtſchadales* were killed was not known, their bodies being conſumed in the fire; not one eſcaped alive, for thoſe who ſurrendered were killed by the Coſſacks, in revenge for the loſs of their wives and children.

175 669 R. 177 .17

The ſudden return of the *Ruſſian* party was the occaſion that this revolt was ſo eaſily quelled; for it prevented their aſſembling in ſuch numbers, as they otherwiſe would have done. However, it was not yet intirely over, for *Harchin*, with ſome other chieftains, collected a good number of people together, and reſolved to march to the ſea ſide, and attack the *Ruſſian* veſſels which were there. But, in the very beginning of his march, he was met by a party of *Ruſſians*, which obliged him to fortify himſelf upon the left ſide of the river *Kluchefka*; the Coſſacks encamping upon the right, ſeveral ſkirmiſhes enſued between them. When *Harchin* ſaw that he could not accompliſh his deſign, he propoſed to treat with the Coſſacks, and offered to come to their camp, if they would ſend one Coſſack as an hoſtage for him; which they granted. He demanded, That they ſhould not intirely ruin the *Kamtſchadales*, and promiſed that for the future they would all live peaceably, only deſiring that they would allow him to go and prevail upon his friends and relations to conſent to this agreement; which being granted, he ſent word, that he could not prevail with them to make peace; and that even his own brother, and a chieftain, *Javatche*, who had accompanied them, had refuſed to return.

The

175 669 R. 177 17 The next day *Harchin* came to the bank of the river with ſome other chiefs, and deſired, that the Coſſacks would ſend a boat to bring him over, and give him two Coſſacks in hoſtage; which they agreed to: but no ſooner was he come over than they made him priſoner, and ordered the hoſtages to throw themſelves into the river, and ſwim over, while they fired upon the *Kamtſchadales* on the oppoſite bank, who, when their chief was made priſoner, preſently ſeparated; but, being purſued by different parties, moſt of them were deſtroyed. The chieftain *Teghil*, having defended himſelf a great while, at laſt murdered his wife and children, and killed himſelf; the chieftain *Chugotche*, in vain ſolliciting the inhabitants upon the river *Koſeretſha Shapina* to join him, was in the end murdered by them. After this rebellion, which appeared at firſt very dangerous, and threatened the intire deſtruction of the Coſſacks, was quieted by the arrival of ſuccours, things continued in pretty good order at *Kamtſchatka* until the year 1740, when the *Ruſſians* had ſeven people killed by the natives.

When this rebellion was over, orders were ſent as ſoon as poſſible to Major *Merlin*, with another officer and ſome regulars, together with Major *Paulutſkoy*, to inquire into the cauſe of this rebellion, and the murder of the *Japaneſe*, and to ſend the report thereof to *Jakutſki*; he was at the ſame time to build a new fort, which he did a little lower than the mouth of the river *Ratuga*: this was called the lower fort of *Kamtſchatka*. Having examined into the cauſe of the rebellion, three of the *Ruſſians* were found guilty of death and executed; and two of the chief rebels, with ſome others, both Coſſacks and *Kamtſchadales*, were puniſhed. All the natives, whom they had either taken priſoners, or had made ſlaves of, were reſtored to their liberty. Thoſe *Kamtſchadales* who were put to death, ſeemed to go to execution without the leaſt concern, and under the torture they were ſcarcely heard to moan; nor could they force them to confeſs any thing more than what they had done voluntarily before. ſeſs

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN KAMCHATKA

CHAPTER I

HISTORY

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In 1632 the Russian conquerors of Siberia settled on the Lena River and built a fortified town, Yakutsk, which they used as a central base for further military expeditions. In the course of these expeditions they reached Okhotsk and Bering Seas on the east, the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Amur River on the south.

In the year 1649 the fortress Anadyrsk, on the river of the same name, was founded by the Cossack Deshnev, who had traveled in boats from the mouth of the Kolyma River through Bering Strait to the mouth of the Anadyr River.

Since the founding of the fortress Anadyrsk, Cossack parties have imposed tribute on the Koryak living to the south of Anadyr. From the Koryak the Cossacks learned that the best peltries, such as sables, sea otters (*Enhydris marina*), and sea bears (*Otaria ursina*) were obtained by the Koryak themselves through exchange from Kamchatka. This discovery led to an expedition to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

In 1696, Atlassov, commandant of the fortress Anadyrsk, sent a detachment under the command of the Cossack Morozko to the peninsula of Kamchatka to verify the reports of its wealth in peltries. The following year, Atlassov undertook the journey himself. He sent Morozko with his detachment to the Bering Sea, while he advanced along the coast of the Penshina Bay, gathering tribute from the crossing country. Morozko did likewise on the coast of Bering Sea. Atlassov and Morozko met on the Tighil River where the Kamchadal territory begins. They advanced together, reached the Kamchatka River, received tribute from the Kamchadal who were living in the valley of the Kamchatka River, and founded the fortress Verkhne-Kamchatsk.

Thus the conquest of Kamchatka was begun. When the Russians had settled in Kamchatka, the Peninsula, as well as the Koryak territory to the north of it, became dependent upon the fortress Anadyrsk. The sea route from Okhotsk to Kamchatka was at that time unknown, and the land journey through the territory of the turbulent Koryak was considered quite impossible. In those days Kamchatka was the most valuable acquisition of the Russian Government in the Far East, and communications of the Yakutsk Administration with Kamchatka

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

175 R. 177.17

had to be maintained over a long and dangerous route. The way from Kamchatka to Yakutsk lay through the entire Koryak country to the Anadyr River; from there to the Kolyma River over the Stanovoi Mountain; and from there the route lay over the Indighirka and the Yana countries and the Verkhoyansk range of mountains. A great number of the Cossack parties, which started from Kamchatka with tributes of furs, never reached the fortress Anadyrsk. The Koryak killed the Cossacks from ambush and kept the furs. Transports, that had safely reached Anadyrsk, would arrive in Yakutsk three years after they had left Kamchatka. Cossack detachments carrying provisions, gunpowder, arms and cannons from Yakutsk to Kamchatka were also harassed by Koryak attacks. To put an end to such conditions a direct sea-route from Okhotsk to Kamchatka had to be discovered, and the Koryak had to be finally subdued in order that the winter route might be rendered safe.

Until the sea-route from Okhotsk was discovered, the Cossacks of the Kamchatka Peninsula tried to utilize the Pacific Ocean route to shorten the dangerous land trip from Kamchatka to Anadyrsk. They built large boats of boards, and starting from the mouth of the Kamchatka River traveled northward to the mouth of the Alutor River. In 1752, in order to facilitate these expeditions, the Cossacks built a settlement, Alutorsk, protected by a wall, at the mouth of the Alutor River, where Cossack parties could find shelter against the attacks of the Alutor Koryak. During the winter, Cossacks traversed the tundra from the fortified settlement, Alutorsk, to the mouth of the Oklan River, a tributary of the Penshina River, on which a fortress, Oklansk, was built. From Oklansk they traveled northward along the valley of the Penshina River and, having traversed the Nalghinsk Mountains, arrived at the Anadyr River. That part of the way from Kamchatka to the Anadyr which lay between Alutorsk and Oklansk was of course not safe from unexpected attacks of the Koryak.

The unsuccessful attempt of 1712 to reach Kamchatka by sea from Okhotsk was followed in 1713 by a special ukase of Peter I, ordering that a sea-route to Kamchatka be found. All attempts, however, failed until 1716, when a successful journey was made from Okhotsk to Tighil in a large boat. Thus the dependence of Kamchatka on the Anadyr route was brought to a close, and communication between the peninsula and Yakutsk was henceforth carried on directly by way of Okhotsk.

THE BERING EXPEDITIONS

The discovery of a sea-route to Kamchatka gave an impetus to geographical explorations in Bering Sea. In 1726 the first expedition of Bering was undertaken, followed by a second in 1737–45. In the interval between these expeditions, which were scientific in character and had no direct relation to the administration of Kamchatka, the Kamchadal were finally subdued.

Professor Golder[1] is of the opinion that Peter I, on his own initiative, set on foot Bering's Expedition in order to determine whether Asia is united with or

[1] F. A. Golder, *Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641–1850*, Cleveland, 1914, p. 133.

CHAPTER II

JAPANESE SHIPWRECKS NEAR KAMCHATKA SHORE

177
195

Restrictive legislation of the Shoguns, concerning Japanese navigation, tended to keep Japanese boats in home waters, but storms of the rough Japanese Sea often brought them to Kamchatka.

About the end of the seventeenth century one Japanese junk, after losing its mast in a storm, for six months was carried about by the currents until it was thrown up on the western shore of the Kamchatka Peninsula, not far from the mouth of the Opala River. Of the twelve Japanese who were in the junk, three were taken prisoners by the Kamchadal and nine succeeded in escaping in their junk in an unknown direction. Two of the three prisoners soon died from the Kamchadal diet, to which they could not become accustomed. The name of the Japanese who lived was Denbei. The Cossack chief Atlassoff, during his campaign in Kamchatka of 1697–1699, learned from the Kamchadal of their Japanese prisoner. He took him to Anadyr, and in 1701 he was brought to Moscow, and in January 1702 he was presented to Peter the Great. Denbei was the first Japanese who reached Russia and from him the Czar got his first information of Japan. At the order of the Czar, Denbei taught some Russians the Japanese language. The Czar promised to let him go home, but did not keep his word. Denbei was ordered to be baptised and received the name of Gabriel.

In 1710 another Japanese junk was wrecked on Kamchatka's shore to the north of Avacha Bay. There were ten Japanese, four of whom were killed by the Kamchadal and six taken prisoners. Some were taken from the Kamchadal by the Russian conquerors and kept in their fortresses where they were taught Russian. One of the prisoners, Sanime by name, was brought to St. Petersburg in 1714.

In July 1729 a third Japanese vessel was brought to Kamchatka, somewhere between Lopatka and Avacha, having on board 17 Japanese. It was a trading vessel which carried goods from Satzuma to Osaka. Soon after landing the Japanese were discovered by the Cossack chief, A. Stinnikov, and the Kamchadal accompanying him. At first the Japanese were well treated. When the Japanese saw that Stinnikov was plundering goods from their wrecked vessel, they tried to escape in a small boat, but Stinnikov ordered his Kamchadal to overtake and kill the Japanese. A part of them were killed by arrows, lances or sabers, obtained from the Japanese themselves. Some of them were drowned. Only two remained alive—a wounded boy, Gonza, and an adult Japanese, Soza, who were dragged from the water. When the news of the Japanese massacre reached the higher authorities an order was given to arrest Stinnikov, and he was hanged for his crime. Gonza and Soza were sent to European Russia. In 1734 they reached

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

177
125

St. Petersburg and were presented to the Empress Anna Ioanovna. In the same year they were baptized; Gonza was named Damian Pomortzev, and Soza, Kosma Shultz. They were charged to teach Japanese to the students of the Academy of Sciences. Neither lived long—Soza died in 1736 at the age of 43 and Gonza in 1739, being only 21.

Some years later (1745) other Japanese wrecked at Kamchatka's shore were brought to St. Petersburg for the same purpose, but the Japanese were simple fishers and hardly could be used as teachers.[1] Such wreckages of Japanese ships repeatedly took place about that time. The explorer Lesseps mentions nine Japanese whose ships were wrecked at the Aleutian Islands in 1788 and whom he brought to Kamchatka.[2]

THE UPRISING OF THE KAMCHADAL

THE CAUSES OF REVOLTS

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The causes of revolts of the Kamchadal were the cruelty, violence, greediness with reference to fur-skins, and the licentiousness of the Cossack chiefs and soldiers on the peninsula. On the other hand frequent mutinies of Cossacks against their chiefs and the incessant feuds between the chiefs and their parties could not inspire respect from the oppressed natives. Numerous local revolts had taken place from the very beginning of the occupation of the country by the Cossacks. Rebels and victors were equally merciless in their encounters. A general uprising of the Kamchadal which had been fomenting for a long time broke out in 1731. The Kamchadal were ready to rise before that date but did not dare to do so.

In 1729 Kamchatka was visited by the first scientific expedition of Bering and his companions who had armed crews. The ship *Gabriel*, with a crew of one hundred men belonging to the military expedition of the Cossack chief, Afanassy Shestakoff, remained in Nishne-Kamchatsk until July 1731. According to the original plan of Shestakoff's military expedition, the *Gabriel*, after leaving Okhotsk, was to visit Kamchatka and to proceed from there to the mouth of the Alutor River, where the commander of the expedition, Shestakoff, expected to arrive by land from the shore of the Okhotsk Sea, in order to subdue the Alutor Koryak; from there it was intended that the ship should sail to the mouth of the Anadyr River, exploring the shores on the way, and continue up the river to the fortification at Anadyrsk, which Shestakoff intended to reach by land. But Shestakoff's party was defeated and he himself killed by the Koryak after he had crossed the Paren River. When the news of Shestakoff's death arrived, the *Gabriel* remained in Kamchatka, awaiting further orders. In June 1731 she was ordered to proceed to the Anadyr and to enter the service of Pavlutsky, Shestakoff's lieutenant.

As soon as the *Gabriel* had weighed anchor and gained the open sea, the Kamchadal attacked the fortress Nishne-Kamchatsk and took possession of it. Presently a detachment was despatched to take Verkhne-Kamchatsk and Bol-

[1] W. W. Barthold, *Die geographische und historische Erforschung des Orients mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Russischen Arbeiten*, Leipzig, 1913, p. 136.

[2] M. de Lesseps, *Travels in Kamchatka*, English Translation from French, vol. 1, London, p. 208.

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

sheretsk, and everywhere the Russians were slain. It so happened, however, that the *Gabriel* unexpectedly returned on account of an impending storm, not being prepared for a sea-voyage; and besides the crew were not eager to go to Anadyr. The sudden return of the *Gabriel* saved the Russians of the Peninsula. With the assistance of the sailors, Verkhne-Kamchatsk and Bolsheretsk were successfully held; Nishne-Kamchatsk was recaptured and the revolt was suppressed.

When the news of the revolt and its suppression reached Yakutsk the Administration resolved to send a commission to Kamchatka to investigate the cause of the uprising and the revolts of the Cossacks against their chiefs. At the head of the commission were Majors Mekhlin and Pavlutzky, former lieutenants of Shestakoff. The investigation lasted from 1733 to 1739. Sentences of death were passed by the commissioners on several Kamchadal chiefs and other instigators of the uprising, as well as on Cossacks convicted of criminal actions. Among the Russians executed was the Cossack officer Stinnikov, who in 1729 ordered the killing of the Japanese and robbed their ship, which was carried by the winds to the southern shores of Kamchatka.

SOME MENTAL TRAITS OF THE OLD KAMCHADAL

The old Kamchadal were proud, independent, inclined to wrath; their passions were easily aroused; they took offense readily and tried to avenge themselves by any possible means. They had no fear of death and could not be frightened. In order to demonstrate the psychology of the old Kamchadal some historical instances are cited of the relations between the Russians and Kamchadal before the final pacification of the latter.

In the winter of 1712 the Chief Antzyferoff with 25 Cossacks endeavored to collect tribute from the Avacha Kamchadal near where the fortress of Petropavlovsk was subsequently established. The Avacha Kamchadal were informed of the imminent arrival of the collectors. They built a solid blockhouse on posts with secretly lifting doors.[1] The Russians were met with simulated pleasure. Amidst mutual professions of friendship the transactions began, the Kamchadal readily surrendering a number of their principal men as hostages for their good behavior. At night they retired with the Cossacks to the pile-dwelling for sleep. But the natives planned to burn the building in the night and with it all the inmates. Their own men, however, were to escape through a secret passageway. But after the pile-dwelling was fired, they learned to their horror that their hostages had been chained by the Cossacks so that escape was impossible. The hostages, however, pleaded with their kinsmen outside to let the holocaust go on as, by perishing themselves, they could secure the destruction of the enemy, and so all in the building perished together.

Among the Kamchadal leaders of the revolt was the chief of Yelovka River, a tributary of the Kamchatka River, Tighil by name. When Nishne-Kamchatsk

[1] The old Kamchadal usually used such dwellings on platforms raised on piles as summer houses and now as storehouses.

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

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(54) Four ornamented pottery fragments (2940).
(55) Figure 51 (2941), fragment of some bone implement, much decayed, possibly a part of a sledge runner, 2/9 natural size.
(56) Figure 52 (2943), a bone hook of reindeer antler, probably used as a root digger, 1/3 natural size.
(57) Two handles of bone spoons (2944, 2945).
(58) Six fragments of bone implements (2946).
(59) Four fragments of bone implements (2947).
(60) Seven fragments of bone implements (2948).
(61) Four scrapers (2949).

We see from the number of specimens found (about 230), that the excavation of the Kavran site was particularly productive.

The ancient site on the bank of the Osernaya River is 2 miles from the point where it flows out to the sea from the Kuril Lake. There were several depressions of former dwellings, and we excavated the largest of these. The pit before digging was 2 feet deep. Then followed a layer of black earth more than a foot deep, after which the primeval soil consisting of gravel appeared. In the layer of black earth were found traces of a fireplace, two whetstones, two pottery fragments, one of

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which had a handle inside, and a Japanese coin. Remains of posts were not discovered. The pit had a rectangular form like the pits on the shores of the Nalacheva Lake. Those of the Kulki and Kavran Rivers had rather a circular form.

Higher in the rocky bank over the described pit was a small depression resembling a pit. We excavated it and found a layer of mold about a foot deep in which were only a fragment of pottery, with an ear inside, and some bones of a bear.

We came to the ancient site on the shore of the Kuril Lake on August 8 and diggings were carried on from August 9 to 14. We left the lake August 16. In order to reach Lake Kuril we had to ascend the Osernaya River, flowing out from the lake into Okhotsk Sea. The river is fifty-five miles long.

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The mouth of the river is connected with some historical episodes. During the Russian-Japanese War, in May of 1905, a fleet of Japanese schooners landed there with the intention of taking possession of Kamchatka. The Japanese were volunteers, numbering 150, under the command of the retired Captain Hundzi Naridata. At that time there was no settlement at the mouth of Osernaya River. The Japanese put up a trenched camp, mounted their only cannon and hoisted a Japanese flag. Except the visit to Petropavlovsk by Admiral Togo's squadron,

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchatka.

this was the only attempt to take Kamchatka by force, and it ended very unhappily for the Japanese.

When the Japanese were marching along the coast to the village Yavino, its inhabitants fled into the mountains, abandoning their houses, belongings, cattle and dogs. The Japanese finding no one in the village, occupied the Russian houses, hoisted a Japanese flag over the chapel and put up a post with a declaration of the annexation of Kamchatka to Japan. Some days later the Japanese returned to Osernaya taking with them all the cattle, horses and dogs from Yavino.

In the meantime a troop of Russian militia under command of Ensign Shaba arrived at the mouth of the Yavino River in a schooner from Bolsheretzk, and another detachment under Lieutenant Sotnikoff reached Yavino by land. Sotnikoff took command of both detachments. The combined Russian forces numbered only 80, and Sotnikoff did not venture an open attack but took refuge in a ruse. He despatched a man to Hundji, who pretended he had been sent by the inhabitants of Yavino to ask for a doctor and victuals. Hundji, a doctor and two interpreters all unarmed left Osernaya for Yavino. Along the way they were attacked from ambush. The interpreters were shot and Hundji and the doctor captured. Later a Russian detachment had a skirmish with a Japanese vanguard in which one Russian was killed and three were wounded. The Japanese doctor dressed their wounds. On the following morning the Japanese shot the cattle and dogs and left Osernaya in their schooners for the south.

This adventure resulted in the killing by the Russians of peaceful Japanese fishermen in many villages on the western coast of Kamchatka. Usually the Kamchadal are well disposed toward the Japanese, who are just in their relations to the former, attending their sick and furnishing them with medicine.

After the Russian-Japanese War many Russian adventurers, mostly discharged soldiers, found their way from Vladivostok to Kamchatka. Some were attracted by reports of rich profits obtained by sable hunting, others by the desire to introduce agriculture in Kamchatka, but they all remained and mixed with the native fishing population, Kamchadal and Russians. Another company of adventurers settled at the mouth of the Osernaya River, forming a new village. At first their condition was deplorable. Fishing was abundant but there was no market for exchange. They had no money, flour, tea and other commodities to which they were accustomed in their native places of European Russia. The women particularly longed for bread, and often said: "We would give up all the fish for one piece of bread, not mentioning our melons, fruits, meat, milk products and sweets." The majority of the immigrants were Ukrainians of southern Russia.

But two years before our arrival there all had changed. Enterprising firms, partly with American money, began to develop fisheries for the export of Kamchatka salmon. A saltery and a cannery were established in Osernaya and the Russian colony there worked during the short summer as laborers. The fishing company furnished them with money, food, clothing, fuel and building material and they were able to withstand the hardships caused by the most inhospitable of

6:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY3 Kamchadal RY3

north to the Nalachevaya River in the south. The second included Itel'mens living from the Nalachevaya River to Cape Lopatka, as well as the "Near Kurilers." The third group consisted of the Itel'mens of the western coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula (Sedanka-Khayryuzovo). The greatest differences were between the languages of the northern and southern groups. Of the dialects of the Itel'men language, only two have survived to our time—the Khayruyuzovo and the Sedanka, which were strongly affected by Koryak and Russian.

The question of the origin of the Itel'mens remains open. The archeological remains on the peninsula have not been studied sufficiently. They are represented by semiunderground dwellings, which hold large quantities of neolithic stone implements: arrowheads, spears, hatchets, scrapers, blubber lamps, well-made bone objects and fragments of pottery. These are very close to the Itel'men implements of the 17th and 18th centuries. Similar stone and bone objects were found by the first explorers of Kamchatka—S. Krasheninnikov (1737–1742) and G. Steller (1740–44).

The first ethnographic data about the Itel'mens were provided by V. Atlasov, who made a journey to Kamchatka from the Anadyr' Fort in 1697, with a detachment of Cossacks and Yukagirs. Atlasov followed the western coast, almost to the southern tip of the peninsula, and collected the first fur-tax from the Itel'mens. He found the Itel'mens at the height of the neolithic technique in making stone and bone implements. His "tales" (reports) abound in ethnographic materials. They provide fairly detailed descriptions of the material culture (villages, dwellings, clothing, methods of preparing food, etc.), the geographic distribution, and individual features of clan organization. Especially interesting are Atlasov's data on pottery-making, for only 40 years later, S. Krasheninnikov found no traces of this occupation among the Itel'mens.

Economy, Daily Life and Social Relations

Thanks to the remarkable work of Stepan Krasheninnikov, a participant in Bering's Second Kamchatka Expedition, we have a detailed account of the material production and social order of the Itel'mens in the first half of the 18th century, when they still retained their original culture.

They were fishermen who lived in permanent settlements along rivers. Their largest concentration was in the basin of the Kamchatka River. The main fishing season was during the salmon-run, when the fish surged upstream in dense masses to spawn. They fished with nets and hooks.

Nets were woven of nettle fiber. Fish was cured, made into yukola, and pickled in pits. Fish-heads were always pickled; this was a favorite dish.

The second important occupation of the Itel'mens was hunting. Kamchatka at that time was very rich in meat and fur animals. But fur animals were also hunted primarily for meat, since there was no market for the furs. V. Atlasov reported that the Itel'mens mixed chopped sable tails with the clay when making clay utensils.

An important role in the Itel'men economy was played by sea hunting. They hunted seal, fur-seal, and sea-beaver. The southern Itel'mens also hunted whales with arrows poisoned with plant poison.

None of the northern Siberian peoples engaged as widely as the Itel'mens in gathering wild plants. Most important in their diet were the tubers of sarana (a local name for various members of the lily family), sweet grass stems, the leaves of arnica, various berries, cedar nuts, etc. Plant tubers were dug out with a special digging implement of deer horn, tied to a wooden

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105 The Itel'mens believed in evil mountain and forest
[176] spirits, the sea-spirit, Mitg, good protecting spirits, etc. Anthropomorphic images of the spirits were usually made of wood.

[193] The central figure of Itel'men mythology was the raven-creator, Kutkh. But he was not held in esteem, and various comical and obscene stories were told about him.

[164] The bodies of dead adults were given to the dogs to eat; children were
[156] buried in hollow trees. The Itel'men shamans did not have any special clothing or tambourines.

[197] In the middle of the 18th century, the Itel'mens were converted to Christianity, but they continued to cling to their animistic ideas.

175 Information about the abundance of fur on Kamchatka received from Luka
648 Morozko and Atlasov attracted the attention of the tsarist government and the Yakutiyan governors.

A special official—a prikashchik—was appointed to collect taxes. The Kamchatka prikashchiks, who were virtually the full masters of the peninsula, often abused their power. In addition to the fur-tax, they exacted from the population great quantities of furs for their own enrichment. The predatory extermination of fur animals, and most of all, sable, sharply reduced the catch, and the Itel'mens were often unable to pay the tax in full. The arbitrary extortion of cured fish, "sweet grass" for wine-making, lily tubers, berries, cedar nuts, seal blubber, skins, and even sleds, boats and clothing, for the benefit of the tax collectors became systematic. In addition to all this, the natives suffered from exploitative trading and its consequences—debt slavery.

175 The Itel'mens' struggle against extortions and oppression expressed
648 itself at first in attacks on individual representatives of the tsarist govern-
669 ment and raids on the tax treasury. Large uprisings broke out in 1706, 1711 and 1731.

The rebellion of 1731 involved nearly all the Itel'mens. After its suppression, a special "investigating office" was sent to the area to look into its causes. The leaders of the rebellion were executed. Some of the officials were also punished.

[161] The quelling of rebellions by armed force and the arbitrary rule of the
[731] local officials reduced the Itel'men population. But the principal reason for the population decline was the epidemics of smallpox, typhus and other
[614] diseases which devastated entire districts. The remnants of the various
[178] clans could no longer exist independently and united into larger territorial
[728] units. Thus, instead of the former clan villages, new settlements sprang up, inhabited by members of various clans. New villages were also created by compulsory resettlement. Thus, after the rebellion of 1731, the inhabitants of the village of Klyuchi were resettled in Kozyrevsk; the inhabitants of Nachiki were moved there from the western coast of the peninsula.

175 The system of tax collection through the village elders and the develop-
648 ment of barter with Russians resulted in the accumulation of private prop-
552 erty in the hands of some individuals. As early as the 1730's, there were
426 toyons (elders) who lent sables to their kinsmen to enable them to pay their tribute, in exchange for subsequent work.

175 The economic condition of the Itel'mens did not improve in the latter half
648 of the 18th century. This was due above all to the system of tax collection and the tyranny of the local authorities. Taxes were collected, not from the present population, but according to lists, which included men long dead. The living thus had to pay taxes for dead relatives. Extremely onerous, too,
[166] was the imposition of the duty to transport numerous officials, as well as cargo, without compensation all over the peninsula. This took the men away from their occupations and condemned them to frequent periods of famine.

6:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY3 Kamchadal RY3

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View of the village of Sedanka, early 20th century.

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The development of trade gave rise to the exploitation of the Itel'mens by merchants. These gave the Itel'mens goods on credit, often against their will; then, if the debt was not paid in time, they doubled or tripled the sum. Often, an Itel'men would have to pay as long as he lived for some small article, such as a knife. This type of trade did not disappear even after the formation of the Russo-American Company (1799). The company sold its wares at prices 10 times higher than their actual value. By the 1860's, the indebtedness of the Itel'mens to this company had risen to the grandiose sum of 150,000 rubles.

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The Itel'men economy remained essentially subsistence. The fishing catch went solely for the satisfaction of the fishermen's needs, and none of it was sold. The only articles that had commodity value were furs. Villages were governed by elders, elected by the villagers and approved by the Russian administration. Very often the post of elder was hereditary. Survivals of clan organization were preserved among the Itel'mens until the 20th century. These included elements of collective production and distribution of food products—collective fishing by means of fishtraps, collective seal hunting, division of the carcass of a whale cast up on the shore, the custom of mutual aid, etc.

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The first efforts at introducing agriculture were made after the founding of a monastery (the Uspenskaya Pustyn') on Kamchatka, in the first quarter of the 18th century. In the 1740's the first group of Russian peasants was resettled in Kamchatka. Further groups of settlers followed, but agriculture enjoyed small success. The administrative method of introducing agriculture among the Itel'mens could yield no appreciable results with the primitive agricultural techniques of that time. The products of agriculture therefore held a small place in Itel'men economy. Gardening was more successful. In the second half of the 19th century, all Itel'men villages had small gardens, producing potatoes, turnips and horse-radish. But even this gardening was negligible in scope and extremely primitive. The natives were unskilled in tending plants; they dug the soil with wooden hoes, did not know about watering, and so on.

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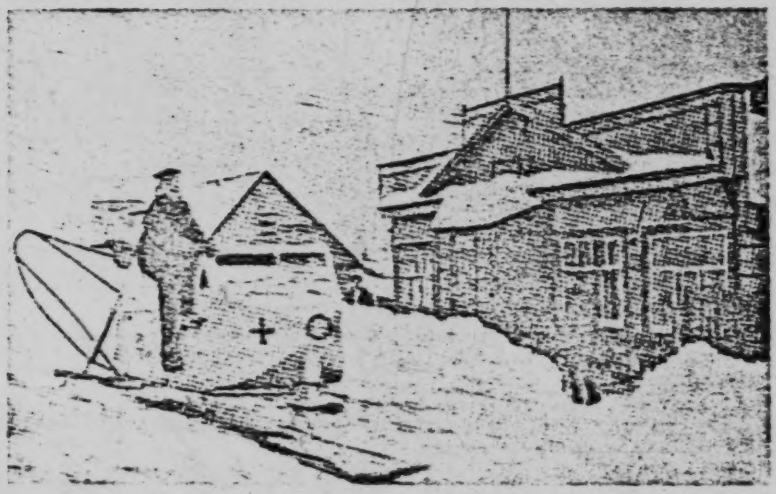
Cattle were first brought to Kamchatka in 1733, and again, from time to time, in succeeding years. The livestock was kept grazing all year; there was little preparation of hay. Horses were also left to their own devices, and became so wild that they were difficult to catch. They were used chiefly in autumn as riding and pack animals. Wheel transport, such as the cart,

6:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY3 Kamchadal RY3



Medical aerosleigh.

175 wheel transport such as the cart,
648 was unknown before the Revolution. For cattle, the Itel'mens built cold
731 barns or sheds and provided some supplementary fodder in winter. How-
[493] ever, the milk yield was very low, and livestock mortality was high.

From the Russians, the Itel'mens obtained improved means of production: firearms, nets, etc. Stone and bone implements were completely abandoned in favor of metal ones. Russian clothing and utensils began to come into use. The primitive semidugout was gradually (and by the beginning of the 19th century, completely) replaced by wooden board dwellings, and occasionally by log houses of the Russian type. Simultaneously with the absorption of Russian culture by the Itel'mens, a reverse process was also taking place in the 18th and 19th centuries. Soldiers, Cossacks and peasants, who were systematically being resettled on the peninsula after the middle of the 18th century, married Itel'men women and acquired some elements of their way of life and culture. The result was that peculiar population of the peninsula which became known, as we have pointed out earlier, under the name of Kamchadals and was often mistakenly classified as Itel'men.

175 In the early 20th century, the condition of the Itel'mens deteriorated in
648 consequence of the development of the Japanese capitalist fishing industry
722 in Kamchatka. Predatory industrial fishing at the mouths of rivers during
731 spawning runs caused almost annual failures of the native catch and led to inevitable famines.

175 Contemporary Life of the Itel'mens
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During the civil war in the Far East, the Itel'mens actively helped the guerrilla units, and later the Red Army troops, in liquidating the White bands. The guerrilla units included many residents of the villages of Napana, Utkholok, Kovran and Sedanka. In 1921, the Soviet government was firmly established on the peninsula, and the reconstruction of the economy was launched.

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

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175 His hiſtory is known. During the troubles of 1769 he ſerved in Poland under the colours of the confederates. His intrepidity induced them to make choice of him to command a medley troop of foreigners, or rather robbers, like himſelf, whom they kept in pay, not from choice but neceſſity. With Beniowſky at their head, they ranſacked the country, maſſacring every one they met. He haraſſed the Ruſſians, to whom he was as formidable as to his own countrymen. They ſoon felt the neceſſity of getting rid of ſo dangerous an enemy: he was taken priſoner, and it may be ſuppoſed they adopted no very lenient meaſures reſpecting him. Baniſhed to Siberia, and afterwards to Kamtſchatka, his fiery and vindictive genius accompanied him. Eſcaped from the mountains of ſnow, under which the Ruſſians ſuppoſed him to be buried, he ſuddenly made his appearance at Bolcheretſk with a troop of exiles, to whom he had imparted a ſpark

of

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

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175 of his own audacity. He ſurpriſed the garriſon and took poſſeſſion of the arms; the governor, M. Nilloff, was killed by his hand. There was a veſſel in the port; he ſeized it: every one trembled at his aſpect; all ſubmitted to his will. He compelled the poor Kamtſchadales to furniſh him with the proviſions he demanded; and not content with the ſacrifices obtained, he gave up their habitations to the unbridled licentiouſneſs of his banditti, to whom he ſet the example of villainy and ferocity. He embarked at length with his companions, and ſailed, it was ſaid, towards China, carrying with him the execrations of the people of Kamtſchatka. This ſuppoſitious Frenchman was the only one they had yet ſeen in the peninſula; and from ſuch a ſpecimen of our nation, they certainly could not love, and had ſufficient reaſon to fear us.

000 M. Schmaleff quitted us at break of day, and

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

There are no roads even in the little settlement itself, and, from the irregular distribution of the houses, and the equally irregular ground on which they are built, the traveller has to pick his way from one to another as best he can. It is needless to state that wheeled vehicles are, in consequence, unknown. The church, an uninteresting-looking building, painted white, is practically the only public edifice.[1] Near it, and at the bottom of Mr. Lugobil's garden, stands the little monument erected to the memory of Bering. It is an iron column of no great size or taste, which was sent hither years ago from St. Petersburg, and, half buried in the lush grass which at this season of the year grows so freely in Kamschatka, it looked melancholy enough. It is a cenotaph, for the bones of the celebrated navigator rest far away upon the island that bears his name. A monument to Captain Clerke, the successor of Captain Cook, is, I believe not far from it, but we did not see it. The town is, indeed, somewhat rich in these objects of melancholy interest, for in a gap in the western promontory, once the site of an old battery, the dilapidated remains of a memorial column to De la Perouse is still to be seen; while on the sand-spit at the entrance of the harbour, an erection less pleasing to the eye of an Englishman is conspicuous, commemorating the success of the Russians against the forces of the Allied Fleet in 1854.

I must confess that, previous to our visit to Kamschatka, I had been in entire ignorance of the affair that resulted in such disaster to our forces. But little known or commented on at the time, it has probably long ago passed out of the memory of most of those of the past generation; while, owing to the success with which the matter was hushed up, it had but little chance of becoming known to the present. In the action of the 24th August, 1854, we suffered a defeat as humiliating as it was ridiculous, and one for which, from the circumstance of our attack having been made on a

[1] At the time of Lesseps's visit, in 1787, there was no church in the settlement, but he alludes to the former existence of one, and mentions that its situation was known "by means of a sort of tomb which formed a part of it."

[Petropavlovsk--Analyst]

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

175 town so insignificant, we could hope to gain no sympathy at the hands of other nations. The whole story was related to us by Captain Hunter, who was himself an eye-witness of the occurrence, but the details have been so clearly and concisely given by Mr. Whymper in his "Travel and Adventure in the Territory of Alaska," that I make no apology for quoting his account.

"In the autumn of 1854 (28th August[1]) six vessels of war—French and English, comprising the *President*, *Virago*, *Pique*, *La Forte*, *L'Eurydice*, and *Obligado*—arrived off Avatcha Bay: a gun, placed near the lighthouse at the entrance, was fired by the Russians, and gave the inhabitants of Petropaulovsky notice to be on the alert. Admiral Price immediately reconnoitred the harbour and town, and placed the *Virago* in position at a range of two thousand yards.

"The Russians were by no means unprepared. Two of their vessels, the *Aurora* and *Dwina*, defended the harbour, and a chain crossing the narrow entrance shut it in. There were seven batteries and earthworks, mounting about fifty guns of fair calibre.

"The *Virago* commenced the action with a well-directed fire, and several of the batteries were either temporarily or entirely disabled. The one farthest from the town on the western side was taken by a body of marines landed for the purpose. The guns were spiked. There were three batteries outside and on the spit, two at the termination of the promontory on the western side of the harbour, and one in a gorge of the same which opens on Avatcha Bay. It is in this little valley that the monument to La Perouse stands.

"The town was well defended both by nature and art. The hills shut it in so completely that it was apparently only vulnerable at the rear. There a small valley opened out into a flat strip of land immediately bordering the bay, and, although there was a battery on it, it seemed an excellent spot to land troops.

"Our vessels having taken up a new position, and silenced the batteries commanding it, seven hundred marines and sailors were put ashore. Half of them were English, half French; a large number of officers accompanied them, while they had for guides two Americans, said to know the ground. They appear to have expected a very easy victory, and hurried in a detached and straggling style in the direction of the town, instead of proceeding in compact form, in military order. A number of bushes and

[1] This date does not agree with that on the monument, where it is given as the 20th-24th August.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

175 small trees existed, and still exist, on the hill-sides surrounding this spot; and behind them were posted Cossack sharpshooters, who fired into our men, and either from skill or accident, picked off nearly every officer. The men, not seeing their enemy, and having lost their leaders, became panic-struck, and fell back in disorder. A retreat was sounded, but the men struggling in the bushes and underbrush (and in truth, most of them, being sailors, were out of their element on land), became much scattered, and it was generally believed that many were killed by the random shots of their companions. A number fled up a hill at the rear of the town. Their foes pursued and pressed upon them, and many were killed by falling over the steep cliff in which the hill terminates.

"The inhabitants—astonished at their own prowess, and knowing that they could not hold the town against a more vigorous attack—were preparing to vacate it, when the fleet weighed anchor and set sail, and no more was seen of them that year."

The actual number that fell in this engagement is uncertain. In the "Nautical Magazine" for October, 1855, it is stated that we lost 107 killed and wounded, but we were told that the total number of French and English who fell was 170 men. Under the hill at the back of the town still stands a rude enclosure, whose dilapidated white palings surround three crosses, beneath which Russians, French, and English lie side by side. Others were buried where they fell. The bodies of some of the officers were borne from the field by the Allied Forces, and interred at the entrance of the Tareinska Harbour on the opposite side of Avatcha Bay. They lie on a small promontory on the land side, opposite a little island. We had hoped to visit the spot, but the limited time we had at our disposal, and the preparations necessary for our expedition through the interior, prevented us. We were told that, in the spring of the preceding year, a party, of which our informant formed one, had searched in vain for the graves, in spite of that of the English admiral having been marked by a cross. The death of this officer is by the inhabitants of Petropaulovsky attributed indirectly to the result of the engagement. As a matter of fact, it occurred, I believe, upon the preceding day; the troops during the affair being under the command of the French admiral.

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

175 In the opinion of those who had been in Petropaulovsky at the time, the disaster was chiefly due to the division of the forces on landing,—one body getting ahead of, and being fired into by the other. The thickness of the bush prevented a recognition of this error, and the attacking party imagined themselves taken in rear. The Cossacks took advantage of the mistake, and before long the Allies were in a state of confusion which the nature of the ground rendered hopeless. More met their death by being driven over the precipice, it was said, than actually fell before the rifles of the Cossacks.

The victors were left in peace for the time being, but, in the spring of the following year, the Allied Squadron once more made its appearance. The *President*, *Pique*, *Dido*, *Brisk*, *Encounter*, and *Barracouta*, together with the French frigate *Alceste*, assembled off Kamschatka, and entered Avatcha Bay on the 31st May, 1855. They found the town completely deserted by the Russians. Three foreign residents alone remained, and from them they learned that the settlement had been evacuated by order of the Emperor upon the breaking up of the ice. Even the natives had fled. On the 7th June the batteries and magazines, which had been strengthened and increased in number since the engagement in the preceding year, were blown up, and two days later all the Government buildings were burnt to the ground. The latter proceeding was, in all probability, the wanton act of some English blue-jackets, and was done without the knowledge of our authorities. It was an unfortunate occurrence, the explanation of which could hardly be expected to be believed by the Russians, and the affair still rankles in the breast of the inhabitants of the little settlement.

A few days later the Squadron left, and the inhabitants returned to their homes. Poor little Petropaulovsky has to rest content on her honours of 1854, for the town has never been refortified, and is now no longer a military post.

231 One cannot be long in Kamschatka without making the
492 acquaintance of that very necessary animal, the sledge-dog. When

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

000 The history of the further conquest of Siberia is of no very great interest. Shortly after the arrival of the Czar's forces Yermac was surprised by a body of Kuchum Khan's adherents, and was drowned in his attempt to escape, and the Russians were for the time being driven out of the country. It was only for a brief period. They returned in greater strength, and rapidly reduced the Tartars to submission. Thenceforward their progress eastward was almost unchecked. The rude tribes were unable to stand against the superior discipline and arms of the more civilised nation, and in less than a century the Muscovite and the Celestial faced one another in the provinces of the Amoor. The hostilities that ensued were not of long duration. The Czar was wise enough to foresee that a protracted war with such a powerful nation as the Chinese could by no possibility end in his favour, and ultimately a treaty was signed at Nerchinsk in 1689, by which a system of commerce was established between the two nations, and the advance of the Russians checked in south-east Siberia.

175 R 177 .17 No such check had, however, occurred in the north-east, and even before the Nerchinsk Treaty the Russians had established themselves at Anadyrsk,—practically, although not actually, the Ultima Thule of the Asiatic continent. Here a fort was built, and a governor appointed, who was instructed to collect the tribute of furs from the natives, and to inform himself of the countries beyond and to the south of his district. At that time the half-fabulous Strait of Anian was the supposed boundary of Asia, and Kamschatka, of which the Russians had only dimly heard through the medium of the natives, was believed to be joined to the northern portion of Japan. The existence of Bering's Straits was not proved until nearly forty years later, but hardly a tenth of that time had elapsed before the Cossack troops had penetrated the peninsula and built a fort at Werchni Kamschatka, in the very heart of the country.

To whom the honour of the actual discovery of Kamschatka is due is a disputed point, but the claims of one Theodot, a Russian

[in 1689--analyst]

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

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trader, seem to rest upon something more than mere tradition. This individual is said to have sailed down the Bova River to the Polar Sea, and to have made his way thence by way of Bering's Straits to Kamschatka. Here he wintered, and in the following summer rounded the southern point of the peninsula, and entered the Sea of Okhotsk. He is said to have been killed by the Koriaks on his return overland to Anadyrsk, or to have died of scurvy, but the accounts of the expedition are both scanty and uncertain, and nothing was known of the country he was said to have discovered until the end of the seventeenth century.

In 1697 Vladimir Atlasov was sent from Yakutsk to take the command of the district of Anadyrsk, and in the following year he despatched Luke Moroskoi, a Cossack, with a guard of sixteen friendly natives, to collect the tribute from the country lying to the south. On their return they reported that they had penetrated the north of Kamschatka, and Atlasov, tempted by their description of the country, resolved on conquering it without delay. He accordingly started with a force of sixty Cossacks and about the same number of natives, and sending half under Moroskoi towards the Pacific, he marched southwards to the River Tigil. He met with but slight resistance from the Kamschatkans themselves, but his own natives revolted, and killing three of his Cossacks and wounding several others, they were with difficulty overpowered. Atlasov effectually prevented the recurrence of such an event by putting the remaining rebels to death, and notwithstanding the greatly reduced number of his followers, eventually reached Tigil, where he effected a junction with the second party under Moroskoi. The indomitable courage and resolution with which this mere handful of men ventured into the midst of a hostile nation, in a country which is one of the wildest and most impassable in the world, is worthy of the highest admiration. In spite of having reduced the tribes at the north of the peninsula, they had no thought of return. From Tigil they marched to the Kamschatka River, and ascending it almost to its source, built a fort upon its banks,

22: Guillemard T.2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

175
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where the village of Werchni Kamschatka now stands. This was garrisoned with fifteen Cossacks, and the remainder of the force returned in safety to Anadyrsk after an absence of two years.

The tribute obtained as the result of this expedition was a very valuable one, consisting of over three thousand sables in addition to other furs. This booty Atlasov himself conveyed to Moscow, and, as a reward for his services, was made Chief of the Cossacks at Yakutsk, and ordered to return at once to Kamschatka. Unfortunately for him, he fell into temptation by the way. A Russian merchant was unlucky enough to meet his party, and proved too tempting a morsel for the conqueror of the peninsula. The predatory instinct prevailed, and Atlasov eased him of the Chinese goods with which he was returning laden. Justice, however, seems in this case to have overtaken the delinquent rather more rapidly than is usual in the dominions of the Czar. He was at once seized and thrown into prison, where he remained for nearly five years.

During this period affairs in the newly-conquered country were by no means progressing as smoothly as might have been expected from the ease with which it had been annexed. Forts had been built both on the Yelofka River and where Nischni Kamschatka now stands, but the natives had given much trouble, and had killed several of the tax-gatherers, while the garrison of the upper fort, after remaining there for three years, had been murdered to a man on their homeward march to Anadyrsk. Upon the return of Atlasov, however,—for he had been invested with full authority, as before, on his release from prison in 1705,—a force was at once despatched to punish the rebels, and the Cossacks for the first time appear to have reached Avatcha Bay, where they encountered a body of eight hundred Kamschatdales. Certain of victory, the latter had provided themselves with ropes to secure their prisoners, but though the Cossacks were taken by surprise and greatly outnumbered, they eventually gained the day, and the natives were put to flight with great slaughter.

The Russians were now permanently established in the

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

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peninsula, and as they had been much increased in strength by reinforcements sent from Yakutsk, the tribute levied on the natives became more valuable. But the lawless nature of the Cossacks effectually prevented a peaceful settlement of the country. Atlasov, who was probably no worse a character than his subordinates, openly appropriated the Government tribute, and was guilty of such gross cruelties to the natives and his own Cossacks that the latter seized and imprisoned him in 1707. Intelligence of the rebellion having reached the Yakutsk authorities, Peter Tcherekov was at once despatched to restore order, but the difficulties of travel and other causes combined to delay him, and it was not until two years later that he reached Kamschatka. Shortly afterwards he was joined by Joseph Mieronov, who had been sent to supersede him; and thus, in 1711, there were no less than three governors in the country at the same time. This *embarras* of rulers did not trouble the mutineers long. Tcherekov and Mieronov were murdered by their Cossack guard, and Atlasov met his fate at the hands of his own men—a punishment which, it must be confessed, he only too richly deserved.

The mutiny was indirectly the cause of further discoveries in the peninsula. The Cossacks became so afraid of the consequences of their crimes that they resolved, if possible, to expiate them in the eyes of the authorities by marching against the natives in the south-west, who had hitherto refused to pay tribute. At the same time they sent a letter to Yakutsk, accusing the murdered men of having systematically embezzled the tribute. Their expedition was completely successful. They descended the Bolchaia-reka, destroyed several of the fortified villages, killed great numbers of the natives, and finally built a fort upon the present site of the settlement of Bolcheresk. The natives were thus completely reduced, and the mutineers added further to the knowledge of the country by visiting the most northern of the Kurile Islands—on which no Russian had ever previously landed—and compelling the inhabitants to pay tribute.

22: Guillemard T.2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

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Onsiforov, the ringleader of the mutineers, returned to the Kamschatka River in 1712, and partly in consequence of these services, partly, no doubt, because of the strong force by which he was attended, his various misdeeds were passed over in silence, and he was again employed in expeditions against the natives. The country was at this time in a condition of the greatest insecurity. The Cossacks, under little or no control, killed and pillaged the Kamschatdales at every opportunity, and the tax-gatherers were constantly murdered in retaliation. Frequent mutinies took place, and from the state of anarchy into which the country had fallen, no tribute reached Yakutsk between the years 1707 and 1714. The exploration of the country nevertheless continued. More of the Kurile Islands were discovered, and in 1715 communication by sea was established between the ports of Okhotsk and Bolcheresk, which led to the discontinuance of the overland route to Yakutsk *vid* Anadyrsk. Not only was the former far more direct and rapid, but it was also attended with much less risk; the attacks of the hostile Koriaks and Tchuktchis, which rendered the sledge journey extremely dangerous, being thereby avoided.

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Hitherto the attention of the Russians had chiefly been engaged in the investigation of the country lying to the south of Anadyrsk. But the question of the continuity of Asia and America had long been occupying the mind of Peter the Great, who was at that time Czar, and he resolved that an expedition should be undertaken with that aim. Accordingly, with his own hand, he drew up instructions, in which he ordered that ships should be constructed in Kamschatka, that they should direct their course northwards with the object of setting at rest the question of the existence of a strait between the two continents, and that they should endeavour to extend the Russian dominions wherever possible. Before further action had been taken the reign of Peter the Great was terminated by death, but the Empress Catherine, on coming to the throne, at once proceeded to carry out the instructions of the Czar. In 1725 the first expedition started, and Bering

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

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to examine the shores of the supposed straits as soon as they should be free of ice in the following summer. They left the river for this object on the 5th of June, 1729, but owing to the continued prevalence of strong north-east winds, against which the *Gabriel* could make no headway, the main idea of the voyage was abandoned, and Bering made for Okhotsk, whence he proceeded overland to St. Petersburg. His second voyage was thus neither successful nor disastrous. The third, and final one, was both.

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It was during the absence of Bering that an event occurred which, but for a fortunate accident, would in all probability have resulted in the murder of every Russian in Kamschatka. The natives had for a long time cherished the idea of ridding themselves of their conquerors by a preconcerted rising throughout the country. In 1731 a more favourable opportunity presented itself than they could have anticipated. The departure of Bering and his people had cleared the Kamschatka of the most formidable body of their enemies, and the Russian forces in the peninsula had been still further weakened by the absence of a great number of Cossacks, who, under Captain Paulutsky, had been sent to the north to suppress a rebellion of the Tchuktchis. At the same time the commissary Shacurdin sailed from the Kamschatka River for Anadyrsk in charge of the annual tribute. The moment was seized by the Kamschatdales, who throughout the country were in readiness for the revolt. They sailed up the river, killing every Cossack they encountered, and Nischni Kamschatka was carried in the night by surprise. Every soul was massacred, with the exception of two or three who made their escape under cover of the darkness, and paddling down the river, eventually reached the coast. Here, to their great joy, they found the two vessels which had left for Anadyrsk, but had been compelled to return by strong head winds. Measures were immediately taken to regain possession of the fort. The leaders of the rebellion were Harchin —a Toyune or chief of the Yelofka River district—and a Kluchi Kamschatdale named Chugotchi. The village of Nischni had fallen

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

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to Harchin's forces, and Chugotchi, having murdered all the Russians in his own district, marched to join him. Hearing of the return of Shacurdin's ships, they entrenched themselves in the fort and awaited the Russian attack. It would have been better for them had they accepted the terms offered by their opponents, but they refused to surrender. The place was retaken with great slaughter. Hardly a man escaped alive, and thus the revolt, which at one time bid fair to spread throughout the peninsula, was checked almost at its outset. It was the last struggle engaged in by the natives, and thenceforward the country remained in a condition of uninterrupted peace.

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It was not until 1732 that proposals were made for the despatch of another exploring expedition to the far east. They emanated from Bering himself, who, with his two lieutenants Spangberg and Tschirikov, was anxious to push across to the American coast, and trace it northward to the strait that now bears his name. Another point too remained to be elucidated. To the south-east of Kamschatka in the charts of Delisle and others of that day an appearance of land was indicated, and described "*Terre vue par Jean de Gama, Indien, en allant de la Chine à la nouvelle Espagne.*" It was intended to search for this mythical land before proceeding to America,—an intention that, unluckily for the fate of the explorer and his comrades, was ultimately carried out,—and emboldened by the success of his earlier voyages, Bering ventured to lay his proposals before the Empress.

They were at once acceded to, and Anne, who appears to have been as anxious to extend the dominions of Russia as her predecessor, resolved upon a simultaneous system of exploration over a vast extent of country. Special attention was to be directed to the possibilities of a north-east passage along the coasts of the Polar Sea. Eight additional lieutenants were appointed, of whom three were to be engaged in this work. Spangberg was to proceed to Okhotsk, where two ships were to be built to enable him to reach Japan, while the two needed for Bering's voyage were also to be

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

ing degree is a question I shall not answer, farther than by reminding my readers that at the discovery of Kamtchatka, we are told in the Russian history, that no less than one hundred and sixteen villages were on the banks of the river Kamtchatka. The small-pox, and its rival distemper, with other diseases, and above all the spirit of persecution which has been unremittingly practised towards these poor people, have been the several causes of the depopulation. Of late, however, I can with certainty say the population has not decreased; this may be owing to the benefits arising from vaccination, as well as somewhat better medical attendants. But although population has of late kept its maximum, it may be a question whether the aborigines have not decreased in the same ratio that the Russians and convicts have increased. At present there are several Yakut as well as Russian exiles, in the peninsula, neither of whom can be of much benefit; but both assisting to persecute and plunder the Kamtchatdales.

Of the history and origin of the Kamtchatdales little positive has ever been known; and that only for the last one hundred and thirty years. Kamtchatka is supposed to have been visited by some Russians in 1649, when one of the traveller Deshneff's vessels, was wrecked on its coast. Those Russians lived with them in peace for a considerable period of time; but quarrelling among themselves were murdered. Nothing more is known of the place

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

175 until Vladimir Atlassof discovered the peninsula in his excursions from the Anadyr, from which time a constant petty warfare continued between the Russians and natives, until the general revolt and massacre in 1731. Since this period, the peninsula has not been greatly troubled with either
171 conspiracies or massacres. Little doubt can exist
177 that the Kamtchatdales are of Asiatic origin; of
181 this, their features and customs, as well as their dwarfish size, are evident tokens. I have read several dissertations upon the subject, but disagree with most of them. My own opinion is formed from ocular demonstration alone, and not from a study of the circumstances under which they labour. Their having progressed from America is indeed a ridiculous idea; and their having learnt many secrets, as causing fire by friction, &c. from the inhabitants of the opposite continent, is just as probable as the other sagacious notions, that they were the teachers. How, in either case, could they pass that formerly ferocious and warlike race, the Tchuktchi? Or if they had come from the north of Siberia, from Irkutsk or Yakutsk by Okotsk, and Idgiga, how did they pass the still more fierce and barbarous Koriaks? The idea is absurd; and the only one I can for a moment entertain is, that they are a Mongole tribe, who were driven down the Amoor, and passing along the Kurile Isles, reached Kamtchatka. A few of the same race are still the inhabitants of those isles,

K 1975 1313 1675 AK 1755 /127 cont./ The next and last of the Kurile Islands, Schumschu /Shumshu/, on the other hand, received its population, not from the south anymore, but from the north, from the adjacent Kamchatka Peninsula. It was not Ainu, but Italmen or Kamchadal, who originally visited this island only to trap animals, but after the arrival of the Russians in Kamchatka, they began to take up permanent residence out of fear of having to pay tribute to the latter and because of quarrels among themselves (2). The names of the islands mentioned also suggest

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2. Steller, op. cit., pp. 7, 30; Krasheninnikov", op. cit., Vol. I, p. 143; Vol. II, pp. 2, 4.

this spread of the Ainu and Italmen over the Kuriles, for in the Ainu language "Poro mosiri" or "Poro-moschiri" means "large island" (3), and "samatsch" is said to mean "island" in the

3. Not simply "island," as Steller (op. cit., p. 7) interprets the name "Buru muschi" and the "Paramusir" made from it, so he thinks, by the Russians.

K AK 1755 5633 4841 Italmen language (4). Moreover, the Italmen on the island of

4. Steller, op. cit., p. 6. This is the reason why the inhabitants of the southern tip of Kamchatka call the inhabitants of the islands "Sumtschuai," i.e., islanders (Steller, op. cit., p. 7.

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Schumschu and on the southern tip did not maintain relations with the Ainu from the more distant islands without mixing with them: for many years they have entered into marriages

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with them, and since they moved back and forth between the mainland and the nearest island, and, on the other hand, the Ainu, too -- who, as Steller says, roam about on the sea as the Tartars do on land -- repeatedly came to Kamchatka, a mixed people made up of Italmen and Ainu was formed on the entire southern part of the peninsula and showed many differences in outward appearance and in language from the Kamchadal living farther north (5). It is therefore not surprising that in the be-

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5. Steller, op. cit., pp. 7, 23; Krasheninnikov", op. cit., Vol. I, p. 143; Vol. II, p. 4.

ginning the Russians took the inhabitants of southern Kamchatka for the same people as those inhabiting the islands, the Ainu, and designated them, like the latter, with the name "Kuriles" (6).

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6. Hence the contradiction between the earlier assertions by Müller in his article, "Geographie und Verfassung von Kamtschatka aus verschiedenen schriftl. und mündl. Nachrichten gesammlet zu Jakuzk, 1737 /Geography and Organization of Kamchatka from Various Written and Oral Reports Collected in Yakutsk/" (in the appendix to Steller's Beschreibung von Kamschatka /Description of Kamchatka/ and those by Steller and Krascheninnikof. Müller (op. cit., p. 18) has the Kuriles living on Kamchatka along the east coast as far as Awatscha and on the west coast as far as the Kompakowa River; he speaks of Bolscherezki Kuriles (p. 21); he regards the inhabitants of Schumschu, who, moreover, he has coming from the north, as Kuriles just like those on Poromuschir (p. 45), etc. To be sure, for the Kurile

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6. (cont.)
Islands south of Onekotan, Krascheninnikof gives a faithful translation of Müller's remarks, but for the northern ones, as well as for southern Kamchatka, he ignores them completely, since here he was able to rely upon his own experiences and observations, as well as Steller's. Later (Samml. Russ. Gesch., Vol. III, 1758 p. 79), Müller agreed with the assertions by Steller and Krascheninnikof and declared that it was nothing but "common usage" among the Russians on Kamchatka to call the inhabitants of the first island and of the mainland to the south of Bolscherezk "Kuriles," whereas they were nothing but Kamchadal with a different language dialectally.

K 103 175 And they carried the same designation, in adjectival form, over to many localities in southern Kamchatka, as is shown by the names Kurilskoje /128/ osero, Kurilskij Ostrog located on an island in the lake named, Kurilskaja Lopatka, etc.

A 101 175 114 As for the origin of the name "Kuriles" for the Ainu on the island chain to the south of Kamchatka, among the Russian writers since the days of Golownin it became, I might almost say, a custom to derive the name of the people from that of the islands, and the latter from their smoking volcanoes (kuryashchiyasya sopki) (1). Steller, however, has already

A 175 114 101 103 113 1. Golovnina, Zap. o prikliuch. ego v" plienu u Iapontsev", v" 1811, 1812 i 1813 g., Pt. III, St. Petersburg, 1816, p. 158; A. Sgibnev", "Bunt" Ben'evskago v" Kamch. v" 1771 g. /The Revolt of Ben'evskii in Kamchatka in 1771/" Russk.

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1. (cont.)
Starina, 1876, March, p. 534). Polonskij ("Kurily."-- Zap. Geogr. Obshch. Po Otd. Etnogr., Vol. IV, 1871, p. 369) went even a step further in that he thought that the name derived from the smoking volcanoes were all the more likely preserved since to the approaching mariner these islands emerged out of the fog in which they were almost constantly wrapped,and thus seemed to be smoking themselves. This derivation of the name "Kuriles" is also repeated in Bickmore's article on the Ainu (Amer. Journ. of Science, May, 1868, p. 18). As an oddity I might give Tronson's assertion that the name Kuriles for the islands came from a lake of the same name (Kurilskoje osero) located in the south of Kamchatka, whose inhabitants had most likely emigrated to the islands (Tronson, Pers. Narrat. of a Voyage to Japan, Kamtsch., Siberia, Tartary, etc. in H. M. S. Barracouta, London, 1859, p. 158).

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Steller, however, has already pointed out that the name Kuriles customary among the Russians for the inhabitants of the like-named islands was connected with the name that the Italmen from Bolschaja reka to Lopatka give to this people and which sounds like "Kuschi" or "Kusi" (2).

2. Steller, op. cit., pp. 6, 7, 30.

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He himself, however, erroneously derives this latter name from a special way of dancing customary among this people, that "Kuschi" would mean something like "dancing" or "jumping" (3).

3. Steller, op cit., p. 248, note a.

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342 The next Paleo-Asiatic people, the Kamchadal, lived
175 through the winter exclusively in earth yurts at the time of Steller and Krascheninnikof. One finds a detailed description by the two travelers and in Steller there is even a plan and a view of the
342 interior (7). Apart from minor details in its interior arrangement
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[113] 7. Steller, Beschr. von dem Lande Kamtschatka /Description of the Country of Kamchatka/, Frankfort and Leipzig, 1774, p. 212; Krasheninnikov", "Opis. zemli Kamchatki /A Description of Kamchatka/" Poln. sobr. uchen. putesh. po Rossii, izdav. Imp. Akad. Nauk", Vol. II, St. Petersburg, 1819, p. 37).

/334/ the Kamchadal earth-yurt showed an interesting deviation from the one of the Gilyak in that in it the outer, covered passageway leading to the door became a channel, which, with its interior opening directed toward the hearth in the middle of the yurt, served to produce a strong draft when a fire was made, but afterwards, when the fire had gone out, was closed at its
[419] outer end. According to Steller (1), only children were permitted

1. Op. cit., p. 214.

to crawl in and out of the yurt through this channel (2); the smoke

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[562] 2. According to Krascheninnikof (op. cit., p. 40), also women and kojektschutsch or kojachtschirsch (Steller, op. cit. p. 351, note), i.e., men who behaved like women on the other hand, if a man had done it, he would have exposed himself to the derision of all those present. As a consequence of garbling the Kamchadal designation for the outer opening of this channel (schoponatsch), the Russian Cossacks call it shupan.

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352 running under it and therefore is better suited for the feet than
354 for the head. There is another justification for this custom in
513 the winter houses of the Amur peoples. If one lies with his
516 head against the wall, he exposes himself so that the rats,
171 which are exceedingly abundant in these houses and which al-
[136] ways run along the walls, would be constantly running over the
G face. This alone, however, would not make the Gilyak refuse
[184] to allow even a stranger to assume this position on their kang,
[199] if superstition did not demand strict observance of the tradi-
tional custom, and afraid of any violation of it, no matter by
G whom, as misfortune for all the inhabitants of the house.
342 Due to the lack of historical data, it cannot be deter-
171 mined when the Chinese winter-yurt reached the Gilyak on the
Amur and, gradually spreading downstream, supplanting the
earth yurt, reached the Amur-Liman, the coast of the Sea of
G Okhotsk, and the Liman coast of Sakhalin. In the reports of
[175] Pojarkof and Nagiba, who spent the winter among the Gilyak
at the mouth of the Amur and along the Sea of Okhotsk in 1644-
45 and 1652 (3), there are, unfortunately, no hints which would

3. See pp. 216, 219 ff. above.

K permit conclusions about the nature of the Gilyak houses at that
342 time. In the case of another Paleo-Asiatic people, the Kam-
179 chadal, we see the original earth-yurt completely disappear
175 before an imported, foreign type of house construction within
the short space of about 50 years. At the time of Krascheninnikof
and Steller (in the forties of the previous century), all the
Kamchadal still lived in earth yurts of the type described above.
Even in 1779, when Clerke, the successor of Cook on the latter's
third voyage, visited Kamchatka, at least the south of the
peninsula, between Peter-and-Paul's Harbor and Bolscherezk (4).

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4. Tagebuch einer Entdeckungsreise nach der Südsee in den Jahren 1776-1780 unter Anführ. der Capitäne Cook, Clerke, Gore und King, transl. by J.R.Forster, Berlin, 1781, p. 333.

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K 342 175 177 Shortly thereafter, however, in 1790, Ssarytschof reported /354/ from his journey through the country that there were no longer any earth yurts anywhere and that instead of them Russian-style houses (log houses, so-called isba) had been built everywhere; only the summer dwellings of the Kamchadal, which are likewise peculiar, had been retained (1). On the basis of a remark by

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1. Sarychev", Putesh. po Sieverovost. chasti Sibiri, Pt. I, p. 179.

Mamia Rinsô on his voyage in 1809 from Deren down the Amur, one might think at first glance that the same thing had happened among the Gilyak on the Amur. Coming from the territory of the S'janta (Olcha), when he entered the territory of the Smerenkur (Gilyak) at Horo (Chjare), he noticed that from there on people, dwellings, implements, and way of life changed and became exactly the same as on Krafto (Sakhalin) (2). One might

2. Siebold (Nippon, VII, p. 177). Cf. also p. 248 above.

think, therefore, that at that time the Gilyak on the Amur were still living in earth yurts as on Sakhalin. But this is impossible, for, as mentioned above (p. 466), four years earlier Krusenstern had found Chinese winter-yurts among the Gilyak on the northern tip of Sakhalin, that is, at the farthermost point, as far as these dwellings are found even today. If, in addition, one considers the fact that Mamia Rinsô was traveling in summer, there can be no doubt but that his above remark referred to the summer dwellings, which in fact, as we shall see in a moment, are quite different among the Gilyak on the Amur and on Sakhalin than among their neighbors, the Olcha, and the other Tungusic Amur-peoples. Conditions in Kamchatka and in the lower Amur region were too different to have produced an equally rapid disappearance of national peculiarities in both places. In the former, the Russians, after conquering the region, settled

K 342 177 G [342] [177] K [648]

G 343 /358 cont./ merely an approximately square hole which is just big enough so that a person can go through it in a stooped position, and whose cover is a board that fits it exactly, before which a crosspiece of wood is advanced instead of a bolt (3). The interior of the store-

3. An illustration of the front side of such a storehouse, among other things, will be found below on a plate showing a funeral procession of the Gilyak.

house is usually divided by a partition into two sections, which are connected by a door, so that in it, as the accompanying plan indicates, there are eleven separate, larger or smaller wall surfaces, along which the supplies of fish are stacked.

G 342 343 171 /359/ Like the earth yurt, all the pile buildings mentioned above, the summer yurt, the storehouse, etc., are original, peculiarly Gilyak structures which the neighbors of the Gilyak, the Tungusic Amur-peoples, lack, but which recur among many other Paleo-Asiatic tribes. For example, according to Kraschenninnikof's and Steller's descriptions and an illustration given by the latter, the summer dwellings of the Kamchadal are pyramidal huts built on high piles, which are called balagan by the Russians (1). The Eskimo of the American Northwest along

K [175] [342] K [113]

1. Krasheninnikov", "Opis. zemli Kamchatki" (Poln. sobr. uchen. putesh. po Rossii, Vol. II, St. Petersburg, 1819, p. 37). Steller, Beschreib. von dem Lande Kamtschatka, Frankfort and Leipzig, 1774, p. 215. Steller also gives the dampness of the air and the ground as the compelling reason for the construction of such "airy dwellings" on Kamchatka. This explains why these peculiar dwellings continued to be retained after the earth yurts, as mentioned above, had already been forced out by Russian-type dwellings.

K [132]

K [178] [179]